

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS SHOWS DECIDED ACTIVITY FOLLOWING CONFERENCE OF ROOT, LODGE, ROOSEVELT WILSON EXPECTED TO DELIVER KEYNOTE FOR DEMOCRATS AT COMMON COUNSEL CLUB APRIL 13

Massachusetts Senator Says Meeting of Himself With Former New York Upper House Leader and Bull Moose Leader Was Without Significance; Representative Gardner Gives Out Interview in Which He Says Rough Rider Will Support Any One of Three Men, if Nominated, Two of Favored Names Mentioned Being Hughes and Knox and the Third Is Not Disclosed; Favorite Sons Are Lining Up Their States Behind Them, but Far Larger Part of Delegates Selected So Far Are Uninstructed; Fight on Marshall Is Only Contest in Ranks of Democracy, and Present Incumbent of Vice Presidency Has Chance for Second Place Again.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

Washington, April 4.—Presidential politics, both republican and democratic, developed rapidly in the closing hours of last week.

The Root-Roosevelt meeting in New York caused a stir among politicians here. Senator H. C. Lodge, who was the only congressional leader invited to this momentous meeting, was bombarded on his return to the capital with inquiries as to the meaning of the luncheon.

"It had no special meaning," he said, "as far as I know, it was simply to discuss the general question of preparedness. Of course, a little politics was talked but nothing to speak of. I could hardly get as many men interested in public affairs together anywhere in the country with less political talk than we had."

Senator Lodge did not care to discuss the matter further, but the significance of his inclusion in the luncheon arrangements was not satisfied by the Lodge demurrer. It finally had to be explained that Mr. Bacon, the host, had some difficulty in getting Root and Roosevelt into the same room. Roosevelt was rather against the idea. He did not know how Root and he would begin a conversation about the weather, or how they would continue it if their host should suddenly be calling to the telephone, as may happen in the best regulated family.

Bacon hit on the happy expedient for which he is said to have had a hint from T. R., of inviting Senator Lodge, a mutual friend and one with the graces of conversation dripping from him in all directions. Lodge was invited.

The problem was solved for Root and Roosevelt got along fine with Lodge between them. Not that possibilities were feared if he had not been there, but there might have been a strangeness that would have defeated the prime purpose of Mr. Bacon to make Root and Roosevelt friends again.

Sherman Not Pleased.
How the favorite son of the united republican party took the Root-Roosevelt rapprochement may be judged from a statement issued from the Sherman headquarters. They simply don't view it at all. They simply don't mention it.

The Sherman statement says that contrary to the advance notices the return of Colonel Roosevelt has not made his candidacy for the Chicago convention the main factor in the pre-convention campaign. Hughes is still the formidable figure but the most significant development in the view of the Shermanites is the "general demand for a middle west or far western man as the standard bearer."

This demand is piling up in letters coming apparently in bolts and bales to the Sherman headquarters and there interned. They have not reached the public as yet.

The Sherman statement continues that there seems to be a sort of entente among the active candidates to keep the nomination away from Roosevelt through an advanced or convention-stamped. The allies have

The Day in Congress

SENATE.
Met at noon.
Continued consideration of army reorganization bill.
Recessed at 5:45 p. m. to noon Wednesday.

HOUSE.
Met at 11 a. m.
Continued on rivers and harbors bill.
Recessed at 11 a. m.
Continued down all amendments to the rivers and harbors bill, consideration of which will be resumed next Thursday.

Recessed at 5 p. m. until 5 p. m. for session on unopposed private bills.

THE WEATHER

WEATHER FORECAST.
Denver, Colo., April 4.—Wednesday unsettled northeast, fair in west and south portions, some warmer; Thursday probably fair.

CITY BANK CLEARINGS.
Yesterday
\$48,053.88.

A. A. Jones, first assistant secretary of the interior.
Will R. King, chief counsel United States reclamation service.
William H. Lamar, solicitor postoffice department.
Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior.
William Jett Lank, committee on industrial relations.
Royal Meeker, commissioner of labor statistics.
Oliver P. Newman, commissioner of the District of Columbia.
Byron R. Newton, assistant secretary of the treasury.
John E. Osborne, assistant secretary of state.
Robert L. Owen, United States senator.
Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of labor.
William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce.
E. D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy.
Willard Saulsbury, United States senator.
Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs.
B. O. Sweeney, assistant secretary of the interior.
Clay Tiltman, commissioner of the general land office.
Huston Thompson, assistant attorney.

Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the president.
Carl Schurz Vrooman, assistant secretary of agriculture.
William B. Wilson, secretary of labor.
Robert W. Wooley, director of the mint.
Manton M. Willard, state department.
The president is expected to speak out about the claims of his party to a renewed vote of confidence. This April meeting and his visit to Charlotte, N. C., in May, to assist in celebrating the Mecklenburg declaration, will give him two chances before the national convention to boost democracy, to hearten its leaders and give the republicans cause to think things over.

ILLINOIS DRIES AND WETS WIN AND LOSE EVENLY

Women Vote Saloons Out of Moline and Hold Them in East Dubuque; Two Cities Change Each Way.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)
Chicago, April 4.—Important cities were won by both wets and dries in today's local option election. Majorities were not large in any case.

Moline and Waukegan voted to oust saloons, while Bloomington and Lockport, after two years of prohibition, voted for the return of saloons. Nearly all the other towns in which local option elections were held remained either wet or dry as they had been before. The largest city in this class was Rock Island.

The voting dry of Moline was a victory for the women as the men rolled up a large majority in favor of retaining saloons. Men to the number of 3,655 voted for saloons, while 2,246 women voted against liquor sale. Only 1,674 women voted for saloons as against 2,420 men.

A town that reversed the women of Moline was East Dubuque, where most of the female voters favored the wet side.

In Cook county, Proviso township, which includes nine villages, voted wet. Wheeling township did likewise. Downers Grove township, including the villages of Downers Grove and Hinsdale, in Du Page county, remained dry.

NEBRASKA DRIES MAKE SLIGHT NET GAINS

Omaha, Neb., April 4.—Municipal elections were held in Nebraska towns and villages today with the question of saloon license the chief issue. Early returns from over the state indicated a slight gain for the no-license forces, the most notable being that at Fairbury, which changed from wet to dry by a majority of over 200.

For the first time in its history North Platte voted out the saloons by a majority of ninety.

PROHIBITION MAKES GAINS IN WISCONSIN

Milwaukee, Wis., April 4.—In many towns and villages in Wisconsin which voted on the question of prohibition today, the dries appeared to have made gains.

Only two towns in Jackson county are left in the "wet" list. They are the towns of Maryland, where no vote was taken, and Alma Center, which stayed wet by a majority of 22. Black River Falls went dry by a majority of twenty years by a vote of 80 and Brookway went the same way for the first time in twenty-five years by 8 votes.

WESTERFELD IS WINNER IN RACE FOR MAYOR BY MAJORITY OF 6

Democratic Candidate Has Narrow Squeak; Aldermanic Races Are Divided Between Democrats and Republicans

BOND ISSUE CARRIES BY BIG MAJORITY

Hughes Again Has Walkover for City Clerk, While Warren Graham Wins Handily in Contest for Treasurer.

By the slender majority of six votes, Henry Westerfeld was yesterday elected mayor of Albuquerque to succeed D. H. Bostright, the present incumbent. At the same time the voters of Albuquerque declared by an overwhelming majority for a bond issue to provide for a municipally owned water plant. City Clerk Tom Hughes swept the city in his race for re-election, carrying every ward by substantial majorities, and Warren Graham was elected city treasurer by a majority of 131. The newly elected aldermen are A. De Tullio, republican, from the first ward, Clyde Tingley, democrat from the second ward, Jerre Haggard, republican, from the third and W. F. Switzer, democrat, from the fourth.

In spite of the fact that a cold drizzle, mixed with sleet, prevailed during the greater part of the day, a vote almost equal to that cast in the Selers-Boatright campaign of two years ago was cast. Around each polling place voters stood in line with umbrellas held over them, or else buried their heads in the necks of their overcoats to avoid the wintry blasts. It was a good-natured crowd, and never at any time was there any danger of the rough tactics that had been predicted on the day before the election.

Third Ward a Surprise.

The big surprise of the election was caused by the returns from the third ward. The third ward has always been considered a republican stronghold, and was relied upon to poll a heavy vote for the candidates of that party. To the vigorous efforts of City Chairman Frank Butt and District Attorney Manuel C. Vigil, both of whom live in this ward, is attributed the small majority of two votes that Mayor Bostright received yesterday.

Another surprise came in the narrow majority by which Westerfeld won the fourth, his home ward. The Westerfeld workers expected to carry this ward by a majority of from 150 to 200, and when the count showed a margin of only 46 for their candidate the disappointment of the democrats was plainly evident. At democratic headquarters, when it was found that with returns from the first, second and fourth wards all in, Westerfeld was leading by only eight votes, there were long faces and expressions of extreme disgust. Then, all at once a frantic democratic burst into the door and yelled, "Bostright only gets two majority in the third." Westerfeld's elected by six majority, and the roof was almost literally taken off by the yell of the terrified.

Gillenwater Takes His First.

Another feature of the election was that it was the first campaign in which Capt. W. H. Gillenwater, who has ever actively participated in Albuquerque in which his ticket has been defeated. A hot fire was made on Mr. Gillenwater by the democrats, who singled him out as their main target during the fight. When seen last night Mr. Gillenwater merely smiled and said, "We all have to lose sometimes."

Tumors that a contest might be instituted on account of the closeness of the vote failed of confirmation last night. Chairman John W. Wilson said that he knew of no movement to contest the election. He said that a careful check would be made on the accuracy of the count, but that so far as he could say there were no grounds upon which to base a contest upon the legality of the election.

Hughes Sweeps the Field.

Friends of City Clerk Tom Hughes were apprehensive that an eleventh-hour fight might be made on him, and were exceedingly busy throughout the day. The result was that the democratic candidate for mayor won by a majority of 6, the republican candidate for clerk won by a majority of 443.

The race made by Warren Graham for treasurer was a close second in interest to that of Tom Hughes. Mr. Graham lost only one ward—the first—and that only by a majority of 45. It was in his home ward, the Fourth, that he came out strongest, leading his opponent in that ward by a majority of 101.

The complete vote by wards follows:

First Ward.
For Mayor—Westerfeld, 156; Bostright, 219.
For Clerk—Hughes, 261; Roehl, 114.
For Treasurer—Gardner, 219; Graham, 165.
For Alderman—De Tullio, 294; Swetelle, 126.
For the bonds, 32; against, 45.

(Continued on Page Two.)

NEGRO CAVALRY INFLECT SEVERE DEFEAT ON BAND OF VILLISTAS

Thirty Bandits Are Killed and Remainder of Force of 200 Scatter and Flee Before Pursuing Americans.

NONE OF ATTACKING FORCE IS WOUNDED

Colonel Brown's Relentless Chase Brings Reward; Little Resistance Follows Complete Surprise, Is Report.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)
San Antonio, Tex., April 4.—(Via Aeroplane to Columbia, D. C., April 4.)—Two hundred American cavalrymen under Colonel W. C. Brown, Tenth cavalry, defeated an equal force of Villistas in the second engagement of the campaign at Aguas Calientes, thirty miles north of Guerrero, on April 1. This report was made to General Pershing today by two Mexican ranchmen, who said that the Mexican forces lost thirty men and forty horses while the Americans suffered no casualties.

Villa Not Present.
Villa was not with the band, according to the ranchmen who asserted that the American troops believed at first they had encountered the bandit chieftain. An investigation showed that he had not been with the detachment.

For hours the American cavalrymen followed Manuel Lopez, one of Villa's lieutenants and his bandits through tortuous winding canyons and almost impassable trails of the mountains. Believing that they had eluded their pursuers the bandits relaxed their vigilance and before they realized it they were confronted by the troops of the Tenth cavalry of General Pershing's old regiment, which had been stationed near the town to intercept stray bands attempting to make their escape.

Only the most meagre details of the ensuing engagement were brought here by the Mexican ranchmen, but in many respects it resembled that of a week ago at Guerrero. Immediately the bandits realized the presence of the American troops they began a hurried disorganized flight from their camp, some seizing their ponies and others trying to make their escape afoot. They went singly and in small parties all firing at the American troops as they fled. None took time to aim, the ranchmen said, and as a result none of the bullets found a mark.

Many Believed Wounded.

Officers here are inclined to believe that if thirty bandits were killed in the running fight, at the least as many more were wounded. It was asserted also that because of the nature of the engagement it is probable that some equipment, supplies and prisoners may have been captured. The ranchmen told General Pershing that the Villistas were fleeing in scattered bands of three to five men before the negro cavalrymen.

Reports reaching here indicated that the force encountered by the American cavalrymen was the largest detachment of the force defeated and scattered at Guerrero a week ago today by Colonel Dodd's command. These troops were said to have been in the vicinity of Chihuahua pass for several days.

Two American scouts reported to General Pershing that they had been fired on by Villa's outposts last Friday within the environs of Chihuahua and that they had returned the fire but without result so far as they knew. Two troops of cavalry, sent to the town to intercept the Villistas reached there after the command had fled.

VILLA BAND SURPRISED WHILE TAKING SIESTA

San Antonio, Tex., April 4.—Surprised during their siesta, one of the groups of Villa's force driven from Guerrero was defeated Saturday by a squadron of the Tenth cavalry under Col. W. C. Brown, according to information secured by General Pershing and forwarded by him to General Funston today.

In this second engagement the American troops have had with Villa's men, the bandits' loss was estimated at from thirty to forty killed. No mention of American loss was made.

Colonel Brown's encounter with the Mexicans had not been reported to General Pershing when he made his report, his information being gained from friendly Mexicans who had arrived at a point near Rubio, where Major Evans, of the Tenth cavalry, was halted yesterday.

Major Evans reported that Saturday Colonel Brown had encountered a band of Villa's men and was pursuing them through San Antonio. Soon afterward Mexicans who arrived from that vicinity declared that he had overtaken the wandering bandits at the village of Aguas Calientes, twenty miles southeast of Chihuahua. Villa's men, according to their version of the encounter, appeared wholly unsuspecting of the presence of an

enemy a minute before they were attacked.

It was about noon when Colonel Brown brought his cavalry within easy range. The Mexicans were lying about the place, many of them asleep, and all their horses were grazing, in many cases some distance from the men. Details of the action were not told, but the Mexicans said that besides those killed the Americans captured an equal number of horses. General Pershing added that his reports of the engagement lacked confirmation though his credence of the news was indicated by the fact that he transmitted it to General Funston.

The second encounter with one of Villa's scattered forces aroused deep interest at General Funston's headquarters, where additional details were awaited eagerly, but the interest in the reports was not comparable to that displayed after the battle at Guerrero, when it was believed the capture of Villa himself was a question of hours. It was realized by army officers that the effect of Colonel Brown's fight and of other minor engagements that may occur are unimportant so far as the greater problem of catching of Villa is concerned. Engagements of that character, it was said, may be expected now from time to time and the running down of the marauding bands is essential to the safety of the American column, but it was indicated the only effects, so far as Villa is concerned, will be to destroy the morale of his supporting force and deprive him of a certain amount of strength.

There are known to be other bands operating in that same part of Mexico and a part of the American forces must remain to deal with them while the other part pushes on in the pursuit of the fugitive chief.

The action south of Chihuahua only served to stiffen the opinion of staff officers that if the punitive expedition is to complete its work, a great many more troops must be sent into the country on the Mexican Central railroad from Juarez to Chihuahua and even through Chihuahua to points further south must be used for the transportation of troops and supplies.

The admission at General Funston's headquarters today that the success of the expedition now depended largely on the freer use of the railroads or the material strengthening of the long, roundabout line of communication and its branches, revealed a situation that it was believed might alter the entire plan of pursuit.

Villa's latest southward shift was credited in official quarters since it came from consular reports in which the outlaw was located well beyond Chihuahua City and evidently trying to reach Parral, or perhaps even to reach Torreon or Durango City. In the vicinity of all those cities, there are known to be operating organized forces of Villa's men aggregating a strength of some thousands.

According to all reports, Villa appears to be traveling fast now and already has placed between himself and the pursuing Americans a considerable distance.

To meet the new situation, staff officers here assert, a quicker means of sending forward troops and supplies should be made; and it is pointed out that the direct Juarez-Chihuahua railroad offered that means, or a large number of troops must be sent to Chihuahua immediately for campaigning in Mexico.

To reinforce the line of communication now maintained would require the calling of the few regiments left in the United States other than those engaged in border patrol duty and stationed in the southern department. None of the troops stationed along the border could be used, in the opinion of army officers here, unless they are replaced by other military units.

The only remaining regiments that might be called are the Second cavalry and the Third and Thirteenth infantry.

GERMANY EXPECTED TO ANSWER AMERICA

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)
Washington, April 4.—After today's meeting of the cabinet it was stated authoritatively that the United States would expect a prompt reply from Germany to the inquiry regarding the British steamer Sussex and other vessels which evidence before the state department indicates were attacked by German submarines.

It is understood, however, that no attempt will be made to determine what course the United States shall pursue until a reasonable time has been given for completion of the investigation which Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, has been informed the German government is making. Secretary Lansing indicated that no action of any kind would be taken for several days at least.

Only in case there is unreasonable delay on the part of Germany in denying or assuming responsibility for the attacks will any step be contemplated on the basis of the information already gathered by the American embassies at London and Paris.

Largest Check Ever Drawn.

New York, April 4.—The check for slightly more than \$74,703,600, said to be the largest ever drawn, passed through the New York clearing house today. It was made by J. P. Morgan & Co. on a local company to the order of the Canadian government in payment of \$75,000,000 par value 5 percent bonds recently purchased by a syndicate of bankers.

DETAILED STORY OF BATTLE OF GUERRERO AND VILLA'S DEFEAT

Colonel Dodd's Relentless Pursuit Enables Him to Surprise Strong Force of Bandits and Kill Many.

RUNNING FIGHT ON HORSEBACK ENSUES

Aviator Renders Valuable Service; Cavalrymen Dispense With Sabres and Depend Upon Carbine and Revolver.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)
Guerrero, Chihuahua, April 2.

Gen. J. J. Pershing's Camp, San Geronimo Ranch, Chihuahua, April 2 (by Aeroplane and Motor Courier to Columbia, N. M., April 4.)—The American expeditionary force's first fight with the Villista bandits was a running match, with the bandits trying to do all the running. This was learned today, when part of Colonel Dodd's command, which participated in the fight, arrived at a supply base near the headquarters camp. When the Americans overtook the Villistas in a surprise attack last Wednesday morning the bandits made no attempt to fight with the Americans, whom they equaled in numbers, except when they were brought to bay by the hard riding of the pursuers. Troopers who participated in the fight said that the bandits rode silently, as if they were in flight.

No Villista Yells.
Few of them yelled, even in the excitement of fighting, although yelling has been heretofore a characteristic of the Villistas in action. The bandits rode crouched over their horses, scattering over a wide zone, leaving the Americans to force all the fighting. These were plainly some of the Villistas who participated in the Columbus raid, and apparently they had no heart left for another battle, with American soldiers. The Guerrero river divided some of the pursuers and the bandits for a time during the five hours' running fight. Americans galloped for some distance along one bank of the river, firing as they rode, at bandits on the other side.

Good American Shooting.

As the Villistas in small groups rode up some of the immense gradually sloping sides of the foothills in the long flight, they offered clear but tiny targets for American forces strung out along the line of pursuit. Against the brown grass of the open slopes men and horses were distinctly visible for great distances until they reached the almost vanishing point of size. Some of the troops had unusual opportunity to test their marksmanship at the extreme range of killing for an army rifle, about 3,000 yards. At about a mile a few of them made hits, but most of the thirty known dead were shot at shorter ranges.

Rough Mexican Surgeons.

The number of Villistas wounded is problematical, as these bandits are noted for their hardihood in recovering from wounds without what is considered surgery as known to modern armies. A meat saw to amputate a limb or an arm, without anesthetic for the patient, is an ordinary operation among them. When the amputation is done, the saw is heated and clapped over the raw wound to cauterize it. Wounded men treated by these primitive methods are easily hidden in the mountains where the Villistas fled after the battle of Guerrero. Colonel Dodd's men looked fit notwithstanding their days of riding and fighting without rations other than such native food as they could buy along the line of march.

Mixed by Guide.

The Guerrero river runs immediately past the town of Guerrero. In closing about the town the Americans placed two squadrons of cavalry on the roads facing the city and another squadron across the river on the opposite side of the town. A fourth command took position near a ford on the river at one edge of town. Owing to a guide's error, the squadron which was to occupy the position across the river was slow in arriving and the Mexicans saw one squadron in front of the town before they knew that there was any command across the river.

Flying Bandits Hit.

At first the Villistas tried to ride out of town toward the southwest, but the cavalry in front of the city shot too many of them to make this a line of escape feasible. In this dash a few Villistas got across the river and escaped in a southwesterly direction. The main force then turned northeast, heading across the river, where the cavalry squadron which had been delayed by poor guides was not yet in sight on the pass in that direction.

The delayed squadron arrived in time to catch this retreat in full swing and to shoot down many horses and men but not quickly enough to stop the escape of the bulk of Villa's command. Turning into the pass where the Villistas had headed northeast the Americans pursued them for four hours, when the bandits formed behind a ridge to make a fight. As